

TABLE 1.—*Solar radiation intensities during March, 1917—Continued.*

Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Date.	Sun's zenith distance.									
	0.0°	48.3°	60.0°	66.5°	70.0°	73.6°	75.7°	77.4°	78.7°	79.8°
	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
A. M. Mar. 8.....	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.
12.....	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
14.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
23.....	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
24.....	1.56	1.56	1.48	1.42	1.36	1.30	1.26	1.21	1.15	1.10
27.....	1.54	1.51	1.47	1.43	1.35	1.28	1.21	1.15	1.09	1.04
28.....	1.56	1.50	1.48	1.42	1.36	1.30	1.26	1.21	1.15	1.10
Monthly means.....	1.58	1.55	(1.48)	1.41	1.33	1.30	(1.21)	(1.15)	1.09	1.04
Departure from yearly normal.....	±0.00	+0.03	+0.01	+0.01	-0.01	+0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
P. M. Mar. 8.....	1.53	1.49	1.42	1.33	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00
14.....	1.59	1.45	1.38	1.28	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95
23.....	1.56	1.51	1.45	1.38	1.32	1.26	1.21	1.15	1.10	1.05
24.....	1.45	1.36	1.29	1.23	1.18	1.12	1.07	1.02	0.96	0.91
27.....	1.33	1.19	1.17	1.12	1.06	1.01	0.96	0.91	0.86	0.81
28.....	1.30	1.22	1.13	1.08	1.01	0.96	0.91	0.86	0.81	0.76
Monthly means.....	1.46	1.38	1.29	1.24	1.17	(0.96)	1.09	1.02	0.96	0.91

TABLE 2.—*Vapor pressures at pyrheliometric stations on days when solar radiation intensities were measured.*

Washington, D. C.			Madison, Wis.			Lincoln, Nebr.			Santa Fe, N. Mex.		
Date.	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Date.	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Date.	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Date.	8 a.m.	8 p.m.
1917.	mm.	mm.	1917.	mm.	mm.	1917.	mm.	mm.	1917.	mm.	mm.
Mar. 6..	1.60	2.49	Mar. 1.	0.86	1.88	Mar. 3.	1.68	1.52	Mar. 8.	1.68	1.96
7....	3.00	3.63	2....	1.37	1.88	8....	2.42	2.49	12....	2.06	2.16
8....	7.29	8.15	5....	0.74	1.68	9....	2.49	3.00	14....	1.88	1.68
10....	3.81	5.16	15....	2.26	3.00	14....	2.74	2.74	23....	1.52	1.88
15....	4.75	3.45	20....	3.30	3.81	17....	2.36	2.74	24....	2.36	5.16
19....	1.60	3.00	21....	3.30	3.15	18....	2.08	2.87	27....	2.36	1.68
22....	4.95	5.36	24....	3.63	4.57	19....	3.98	3.63	28....	1.52	1.96
24....	5.79	4.37	.....	.....	.....	20....	3.45	3.81	.....	.....	.....
25....	4.37	4.37	.....	.....	.....	21....	3.63	3.15	.....	.....	.....
26....	2.62	2.87	.....	.....	.....	22....	4.57	4.95	.....	.....	.....
30....	3.15	4.37	.....	.....	.....	23....	3.45	4.37	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24....	2.74	2.62	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27....	2.26	1.78	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28....	2.48	3.81	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29....	3.15	2.08	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 3.—*Daily totals and departures of solar and sky radiation during March, 1917.*

[Gram-calories per square centimeter of horizontal surface.]

Day of month.	Daily totals.			Departures from normal.			Excess or deficiency since first of month.		
	Washington.	Madison.	Lincoln.	Washington.	Madison.	Lincoln.	Washington.	Madison.	Lincoln.
	calories.	calories.	calories.	calories.	calories.	calories.	calories.	calories.	calories.
Mar. 1...	73	441	356	-222	144	17	-222	144	17
2....	79	412	321	-220	111	-21	-442	255	-4
3....	65	425	409	-237	120	65	-679	375	61
4....	62	442	425	-244	134	80	-923	509	141
5....	313	411	312	4	99	-35	-919	608	105
6....	409	268	351	157	-27	2	-762	581	107
7....	472	105	240	157	-213	-111	-605	368	67
8....	302	101	423	-16	-220	71	-621	148	67
9....	292	269	354	-29	-54	0	-650	94	67
10....	430	124	383	108	-202	28	-544	-108	95

TABLE 3.—*Daily totals and departures of solar and sky radiation during March, 1917—Continued.*

Day of month.	Daily totals.			Departures from normal.			Excess of deficiency since first of month.		
	Washington.	Madison.	Lincoln.	Washington.	Madison.	Lincoln.	Washington.	Madison.	Lincoln.
Mar. 11...	168	127	349	-158	-201	-8	-702	-309	87
12....	420	286	35	91	-45	-323	-611	-354	-295
13....	84	64	123	-248	-270	-237	-850	-624	-473
14....	38	358	459	-207	21	98	-1,156	-603	-307
15....	455	432	168	117	93	-195	-1,039	-510	-579
16....	428	78	83	85	-264	-271	954	-774	-841
17....	119	441	398	-225	96	32	-1,179	-609	-508
18....	305	528	456	-42	180	89	-1,221	-498	-720
19....	538	437	412	188	87	44	-1,083	-411	-676
20....	386	493	432	33	140	62	-1,000	-271	-614
Decade departure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	-163	-709
21....	47	490	455	-309	113	84	-1,300	-188	-530
22....	483	463	408	124	95	36	-1,185	-63	-494
23....	259	182	494	-103	-209	111	-1,288	-272	-353
24....	480	523	477	115	159	103	-1,173	-113	-280
25....	528	362	384	180	-4	9	-1,013	-117	-271
26....	474	131	326	103	-238	-50	-910	-355	-321
27....	60	279	501	-314	-92	124	-1,224	-447	-197
28....	598	420	433	221	46	105	-1,003	-401	-92
29....	471	395	493	91	19	114	-912	-382	22
30....	607	419	446	225	40	66	-687	-342	88
31....	508	176	332	123	-205	-49	-564	-547	39
Decade departure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436	-276	653
Excess or deficiency (calories) since first of year (Per cent).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,357	+1,338	-368
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5.9	+6.8	-1.4

TABLE 4.—*Solar radiation intensities for zenithal sun reduced to mean solar distance of the earth, and approximate values of the solar constant.*

[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface.]

Station.	Date.	Radiation intensity.			Solar constant.
		m = 1	m = 0	.....
Madison, Wis.....	Mar. 1, p. m.....	1.65	1.85	1.93	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	28, p. m.....	1.56	1.82	1.93	

Skylight polarization measurements at Washington give a mean of 60 per cent, and a maximum of 65 per cent on the 28th. These are slightly below average March values for Washington.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS BY AN AERONAUT.¹

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Lieut. Douglas, Royal Flying Corps, gives some details of his experience during his ascents among the clouds in northern France. He finds stratus cloud most frequently in anticyclones and round their eastern and northern borders. The top in such cases is very flat and even, and an inversion of temperature is met with at the upper surface. The lowest temperature is generally at the top of the cloud, but is occasionally met with a little lower. If cumuli attain sufficient height they develop into thunderstorms, but at least 6,000 feet (1,828.8 m.) from top to bottom is required for this to happen, and on all occasions in 1916 when thunder developed the height was not less than 10,000 feet (3,048 m.). Mr. Douglas states that cirrus and cirrostratus almost certainly consist of thin snow.